GLADSTONE AND MANNING.

The Ex-Premier of England and the Archdishop of Westminster in Conflict.

A Politico-Clerical War in the Press.

[SPICIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD BY CABLE.] LONDON, Nov. 11, 1874.

The general editorial tone is against Mr.

The Times editorial says: - "It is strange an unexpected that the leader of the liberals should suddenly publish a vehement distribe against Rome."

THE ARCHRISHOP REPLIES

archbishop Manning has replied to Mr. Glidstone. His letter is published in all the

The controversy being waged between Mr. Glidstone and Archbisnop Manning, who were at one time excellent friends, has doubtless had its origin in the announcement that a Catholic Council will be assembled in London at an early day with the view of demanding the restoration of the Papal temporalities. This proceeding will be very embarrassing to the leaders of the English liberals, to Mr. Gladstone particularly, who has been charged with entertaining ritualistic views tending to Rome. The ex-Premier has endeavored to set himself right on the record, and hence his break with the cautious and taiented successor of Wiseman.—ED. HERALD.]

THE NILE COUNTRY.

A New River Discovered by Colonel Long.

The Explorer at Gondokoro After a Dangerous Journey.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD BY CABLE.] LONDON, Nov. 11, 1874. The Herald correspondent at Khartoom,

Upper Egypt, reports, under date of yesterday, the return of Colonel Long to Gondo-

He discovered a new river, 1 deg. 30 min., north latitude, flowing into Victoria Nyanza HIGHWAY TRAVEL DANGEBOUS.

The road between Uganda and Zanzibar was very unsafe.

SPAIN.

Carlist Intrenchments Assaulted and Carried by the Republicans.

The Carlists Retreating from Before Irun After a Severe Battle.

THE FRENCH AND DON CARLOS.

HENDAYE, Nov. 11, 1874. The republicans opened fire upon the Carints' intrenchments at Mount St. Marco yesterday and carried several positions with severe loss to the

ROYALIST BULLETIN OF A VERY SEVERE BATTLE. An official Carlist despatch says :- "On Tuesday morning the republican General Loma opened fire on all our positions at a distance of three leagues. He penetrated our lines at Santa Cruz, but our right made a vigorous attack and compelled him to retire. Both sides suffered considerable loss."

Don Carlos and General Elio were present during the engagement.

Don Carlos and General Ello Isolated from the Field of Battle.

HENDAYE, NOV. 11-P. M. It is said that Don Carles and General Ello have been cut of from the field of battle at Irun. The Carlists are much dispirited, though they still maintain their positions. A PIERCE ENGAGEMENT IN PROGRESS.

The battle between the Carlists and republican forces is still in progress in the neighborhood of A SORTIE FROM IRUN.

Seven hundred men from the garrison of Irun made a sortie in the direction of Fontarabla and effected a junction with the relieving forces. The Carlists in Retreat from Iran.

HENDAYE, Nov. 11-Evening. The Carlists have retreated from before Irun. and the republican troops have occupied the positions held by the besiegers. General Laserna has entered Irun with his

The French Authorities Fail to Dis-

cover Don Carlos. PARIS. NOV. 11, 1874. On the receipt on Monday of the request from the Spanish Embassy to have Don Carlos and his staff interned, the French government instructed the local authorities at liendaye to take measures

to comply with this request.

Notwithstanding their diligent search and the fact that the Spanish Embassy had Informed them of the very house at which Don Carlos was stopping, the authorities of Hendaye were unable to find the Carlist chief.

AN UNPLEASANT OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT. The failure of the search was to-day officially communicated to the Spanish Ambassador.

Spanish Press Charges Against the French as Neutrals. MADRID, Nov. 11, 1874.

The Imparcial declares that Don Carlos was at Hendaye, and the French authorities refused to interiere with his movements.

ENGLAND.

Commercial Protest Against Canadian Reciprocity with America.

The conference of the Yorkshire Chamber of Commerce, held here to-day, ununimously adopted a memorial to the government condemning the proposed reciprocity treaty between Canada and the Unite! States, and deprecating the imposition of lower duties in Canada than in England.

THE DIRECT UNITED STATES CABLE.

The British Government Refuses to Purchase the Ocean Telegraph Line.

LONDON, Nov. 11, 1874. The Right Ron. Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, replying to a communication from the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Direct United States Cable Company, says the English government has no intention of purchasing the direct cable or any other ocean telegraph

FRANCE.

Citizen Movement for Fecular and Compulsory Education.

PARIS, Nov. 11, 1874 Thirty-three members of the Council General of the Seine have adopted a resolution recommending the establishment of a system of gratuitous secular schools for primary instruction in the city of Paris, attendance upon which shall be obliga-

The resolution has been presented to the Perma nent Committee of the Assembly for consideration.

THE BRUSSELS CONFERENCE

Diplomacy of the Powers After the Passage of the Resolutions-Russia Anxious for a Treaty Enforcement.

LONDON, Nov. 11, 1874. The results of the late International Conference at Brussels form the subject of fresh negotiations between some of the governments represented therent.

THE CZAR ANXIOUS FOR A NEW TREATY. Russia asks that the conclusions of the Conference be embodied in a regular treaty between the nations whose representatives signed the agreament.

CUBA.

The President of the Republic at the Head of an Insurgent Column-Spanish Troops in Fursuit-A Rebel Killed in Havana.

The so-called President of the Republic of Cuba, accompanied by Vicente Garcia and a strong body of insurgents, while en route from Carmaguay to the Eastern Department, passed near the place of the capture of Calixto Garcia. Vicente Garcia has apparently been chosen chief of the insurgents in the Eastern Department.

. SPANISH TROOPS IN PURSUIT.

The Spanish commanding General of the department has sent a strong column in pursuit of the insurgents, and unless its progress has been impeded by freshets in the rivers it has probably come up with them by this time. Captain General Concna has ordered re-inforce

ments to be sent to the pursuing column. A REBEL KIGLED IN HAVANA Another of Carlos Garcia's band was killed in this city on the 8th instant in attempting to es-

Gold Market and Exchange at Havana. Spanish gold, 200 a 202; American gold, 203 a 209. Ex-Spanish gold, 205 a 206; American gold, 205 a 216. Exchange nominal; on London, 140 a 142 premium.

Spanish 201d, 27 a 2074; American, 27 a 213. Exchange quiet and firm. On the United States, 50 day, currency, 199 a 192 premium; short sight, do., 194 a 196 do.; 60 days, gold, 18 a 120 do.; short sight, do., 122 a 124 do. On Paris, 129 a 122 do. On London, 44 a 146 do. On Paris, 129 a 122 do.

THE RED MAN'S WRONGS.

The Sheriff Moving on the Lapwai Agency-Excitement Among the In-WASHINGTON, Nov. 11, 1874.

The following despatch was received at the War Department to-day :-

FORTLAND, Oregon, Nov. 10, 1874.
To the Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.:—
Please notify the Indian Bureau of the receipt of
the following despatch from the Indian agent of
the Lapwai Agency:— The Eleriff is going to take forelble possession of the Mission claim. It kincludes all the agency. My instructions are not to use force. The Indians threate at observe everytimms, Can Fandever or Smith come immediately? Particulars by mail.

Telegraph and I will attend to it at once.

O. O. HOWARD,

Brigadier General Commanding.

THE SCHILLING MURDER.

Result of the Coroner's Inquest-The Confession of Young Egner.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 11, 1874. Further testimony was taken in the inquest o the remains of Hermann Schilling to-day. An important feature of it was the discovery of a key in the ashes in the furnace where his body was that night by Schilling to lock the justee gate. This will help materially in identifying the remains as his.

The second confession of young Egner was read to him to-day, and he swears to its truth. The

to him to-dar, and he swears to its truth. The others do not confess.

THE VERDICT

is "that Andreas Egner and George Rufer killed deceased, and Fred Egner was accessory. Egner's second confession was obtained after much persuasion and promises that it would be better for him to tell the whole truth. The parties who obtained it were not detectives nor officers of the law.

Full Confession of Ruter-Sickening Detall of the Murder.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 12, 1874-1 A. M. George Rufer made a full confession in the jail, at this nour, of his complicity in the murder of Herman Schilling, and gave a sickening detail of the horrid deed from the first blow on the nead to stabling him in the bowels with a pitchiork. They crammed the body into the inrnace to conceal the crime. Rufer served during the war in the Second New York (Harris) Cavalry, and is a most villanous looking man. It is believed the oldest Egner will also confess.

UDDERZOOK'S FATE,

HARRISBURG, Pa., Nov. 11, 1874. The application before the Governor and Board of Pardons for the reprieve of Udderzook was re jected, and the following message sent to the Sheriff of Chester county :-

You may say to Udderzook that the application for a septieve in his behalf has been fully considered, and that the uccision is adverse.

J. F. HARTRANFT.

THE ILLINOIS COAL MINERS. Continuance of the Strike-What the

Miners Demand-Fears of Bloodshed. St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 11, 1874. The strike of the coal miners, of St. Clair county.

Illinois, opposite this city, continues. A meeting was held yesterday at French Village, at which it was resolved that work in all the mines in Belleville district be suspended until every company in it accede and all non-union men join the Miners'

tt accede and all non-union men join the Miners'
Union and be governed by the same laws. The
strike is for a uniform price of four cents per
bushel for digging, cight nours labor and just
weight. The Union miners also insist that all nonunion men, or "blackiegs," as they are called,
shall join the Union.

There is a good deal of uneasiness in Belleville
and considerable apprehension left that trouble,
if not bloodshed, will follow. To avoid this, if possible, a milittle company has been formed and arms
have been received from the State. The miners
assert they do not intend to resort to violence,
but are determined to hold out till their demands
are acceded to.

THE WOOLLEN MANUFACTURERS. Production to be Reduced Until Janu-

ary 1.

PROVIDENCE, R. L., Nov. 11, 1874. The Manufacturers' Committee held a meeting to-day. The Chairman announced that replies to the circular of inquiry had been received from 124 mills, mostly in New England. Of the number all but four or five had reduced their production at least one-third, and will continue the reduction until January I, unless forced to resume by the action of the others indisposed to bear their share of the disadvantages of running on partial time.

SUIT BY A JOCKEY.

A Steeplechase Rider on the Warpath. BALTIMORE. Md., Nov. 11, 1874. Hugh Gaffney, the steeplechase rider who was expelled from the Jerome Park course for his manner of riding the horse Resolute on Saturday, October 31, has commenced a suit in the Baitimore County Circuit Court against Joseph Donanue for County Circuit Court against Joseph Donanue for \$3,500 for wages and service. Gaffney was employed by Donahue at the late meeting of the Maryland Jockey Club at Pimlico.

Donahue being a non-resident of the State, his horses Dublin, Cariboo, Culpepper, Lizzie Lucas and Georse West were attached by the Sheriff of Baltimore County. Until the suit is decided they are allowed to remain at Pimlico in charge of a groom.

THE INDIAN CAMPAIGN.

Engagement Between the Cavalry and the Hostile Savages.

Callant Fight and Successful Retreat.

Details of the Affair and List of Casualties.

CAMP SUPPLY, ON WASHITA RIVER, I. T., Nov. 7, 1 via Fort Dodge, Kan., Nov. 11, 1874.

The most gallant, trying and desperate Indian fight of the campaign occurred yesterday, about thirty miles from this place, on the Aranoso or McClellan Creek, conducted by Captain H. J. Parnsworth, commanding a portion of Company H, Eighth United States cavairy, numbering only twenty-eight men. The engagement commenced at half-past one o'clock P. M., with 100 Cheyennes or Arapahoes and Kiowas, exceedingly well mounted and in full fighting trim, and having the advantage of higher ground, equal arms-breech loading-and a more abundant supply of amunition than Farnsworth's plucky fellows. The latter fought like tigers, disputing every inch of ground until dark, losing one man killed and four wounded, ten horses killed and two wounded, and killing fitteen Indians, a large number of pontes and wounding flity or more of the savages. The

compelled Captain Farnsworth to retreat reluctantiv, under cover of night, to this point, whence he had been sent out by Major William Redmond Price, of the Eighth United States cavalry, commanding the Wingate battalion, to discover the to be in this vicinity, as a Cheyenne spy had been captured by Major Price individually, and others

and the desire to care for his wounded men then

captured by Major Price individually, and others had been seen near this point.

About dark our soldiers slowly emerged out of the hollow, where they had been hemmed in, and, making "a neck-or-nothing" charge, succeeded in reaching the plains. All the wounds were received at this time. The Indians did not dare to pursue and they showed evident signs of severe publishment and of having enough of it for the time. Captain Farnsworth immediately struck out for this place, where we are resting, after having marched forty-five miles between dark and sunrise through a terribly cold night, causing the wounded men to suffer greatly. The horses had not eaten anything since morning, and had performed a full day's march of twenty-three miles before the action.

THE CASUALTIES were as follows, all of Company H. Eighth United States cavalry:—

were as follows, all of Company H. Eighth United States cavalry:—

Private William Dencham—Killed; twenty-eight years old; born in London, Canada; has lived for some time in Chicago; was shot through the heart. Corporal Thomas J. Thompson—Thirty-one years old; born in Pitsburg, Pa.; hved in Philadelphia; wounded dangerously in the right side.

Trumpeter, Hermann Fehr—Twenty-four years of age, born in Alsace, wounded by Minte rifle ball torough the chest, passing between third and fourth ribs and shoulder blade; serious, perhaps fatal.

Blacksmith Henry Foelds—Twenty-eight years of age, Hanover; shot through the left elbow and through the fleshy part of the back, ball passing between two of the vertebra.

Private John Robinson—Twenty-eight years of age, Ireland; slight wound through the muscles between index finger and thumb of right hand. Immediately upon receipt of the news Major Price, who had fought these same Indians on September 12 near here, started out at once for the late scene of action, with Cantain C. A. Heartwell and Lleutenant Morris, and their companies, K and L. Eighth United States cavalry, accompanied by Carpeater's and Kennedy's companies of the Tenth United States cavalry, accompanied by Carpeater's and Kennedy's companies of the request of Major Price and by directions of General J. W. Davidson.

Worthy of Mention.

Worthy of Mention.

While the fight made by Captain Farnsworth and his brave men was throughout uplied individual acts of bravery, dash and daring, Private Indian, and First Sergeant Owen Conway deservemention.

Women and children brought up fresh ponies for the Indians to replace those killed or disable to

mention.

Women and children brought up fresh ponies for the Indians to replace those killed or disable 1, and their arms were sometimes of longer range than those of the troops.

Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11, 1874. Reception of the New Portuguese Minister-Speech of the Envoy and Response of the President. The President received at noon to-day the Baron

De Sant Anna, who presented his credentials as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the King of Portugal. On presenting the royal letter to the President the Baron

senting the royal letter to the President the Baron made the following speech:—

Mr. President Majesty the King of Portugal, my august soveroign, having deigned to appoint me his representative near Your Excellency, has particularly charged me to express to you his most carriest wishes for the happiness and prosperity of the United States. The selection of my person for this mission has been the more agreeable to me, has much as it early bearined to add the selection of my person for this mission has been the more agreeable to me. I have meet a selection of my person for this insolution, and the major has a learny bearing the arms of the more agreeable to me. I have the hose of the more of the major has been defined as the first of the more of the Mensure in section of the Republic, it snail always be my first endeavor, as it is my ambition, to maintain the harmony and draw closer the bonds of friemship which so happily exist between the two countries. In the accomplishment of this important task I latter myself, Mr. President that I can rely upon your good will, as you may be sure that I shall spare no effort to merit it. I have the honor to place in your hands the letter which accredits me as invoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Portugal.

The President replied as follows:—

Baron Santa Anna—Your sovereign could not enter-

The President replied as follows:—
Baron Santa Anna—Your sovereign could not entertain more earnest wishes for the happiness and prosperity of this country than I do for those of Portugal. It is graftlying to learn that you will enter on your mision with tavorable impressions in regard to the United States. I hope that those impressions may be confirmed ouring your abode with us. I have no doubt that you will endeavor to discharge your duies to your own country in a way which will be acceptable here and which will tend to strengthen existing friendly relations. You may at all times depend upon my hearty co-operation.

The President's Financial Views Unchanged-A Surprise to the Authorities in Washington.

The statement that the President's views on the financial questions have undergone modification since last spring is denied on the highest authority. Not only has the President not changed his opinion, but he has freely and repeatedly ex-pressed to all persons who have seen proper to pproach him on the subject the same views contained in his veto message. It is equally certain pressed any views antagonistic to the opinions of the President, and his friends confidently assert that his forthcoming report will urge upon Congress strongly a return to specie payment at the earliest practicable period. It is also certain that the editorial in a New York morning paper yester day was not inspired by the President or the Secretary of the Treasury, nor by any one acting under authority from either of them, and the article is as much a surprise to them as anybody else. The President's Determination to Veto

the Civil Rights Bill-Its Prospect in the House. The President has said within a few days to those in his confidence that he will veto the Civil Rights bill if it passes the House, where it now is as unfinished business and still on the Speaker's

table. If the President should have the tunity of vetoing the bill, it is conceded that it would make him the most popular man in the South and strengthen his chances for a renomination. The management of the bill on the floor of the House will devoive upon General Butler, Chair man of the Judiciary Committee, and who will oppose all amendments. As Mr. Butler is not oposed to a third term, he is the more anxious the President may have the opportunity of finishing it, but the conservative element in the House is such that the bill will undoubtedly be amended. returned to the Senate, and there it will fail for

Annual Statement of Treasurer Spinner-Workings of the Department-The National Bank Note Redemption. Treasurer Spinner has just made bis fourteenth annual statement of the condition of the Treasury to the Secretary. It exhibits the transactions of 1874. A comparison of the table of receipts with those of the year preceding shows a falling off from customs of \$24,935,639 and of \$11,315,529 on account of internal revenue. Nearly if not the whole of the decrease of receipts from the latter source is due to recent changes in the

while the falling off in the cus-duties seems to have been caused solely by the panic that occurred early in the fiscal year and made itself felt to the end. The people in consequence of the stringency in the money market became more economical in their expenditure for foreign goods. The expenditures, exclusive of those on account of the pub-lic debt, as compared with the year before have been decreased \$1,859,652. Commendable as the retrenchment is, it is believed it will be still greater at the end of the current year. The Treasurer says:—

By many members of Congress and by other persons who have not tooked into the matter it is supposed that the reduction in taxes and the consequent small decrease in the receipts and expenditures must necessarily have reduced the amount of taxor required to be done for the transaction of the public business of this office. But such is far from being the case, and, on the contrary, it has been largely increased. All the machinery for the collection and disoursement of the public revenue remains.

The Treasurer, in speaking of the increase of labor in his office by various acts of Congress, says among other things:

The kinds of paper money issued by the United States, including fractional currency, have been targely increased and continue to be increased as dangerous counterfells are discovered. As all the various kinds must be assorted by series, as well as by denominations, the work of redemption and destruction is necessarily increased to just the extent that the kinds are increased. For years there were but six usen kinds. The number has increased until now there are forty-six different kinds that require to be assorted and senarated, thus increasing this kind of work nearly threefold.

He expresses the opinion that in the employ-

He expresses the opinion that in the employment of clerks and others more discretion in the matter of remuneration should be given to the heads of departments.

Constant complaints have been and are being made that the laws made to restrain the Issuing and circulation of noise, other than those authorized by acts of the United States Congress, are evaded in large sections of the country, and in many localities they are utterly disregarded. After referring to the act of March 26, 1867, by which it is enacted "that every national banking association, State bank or banker or association, shall pay a tax of ten per centum on the amount of notes of any town, city or municipal corporation paid out by them." He says:—

This enactment does not reach the root of the evil. The law should be so amended and changed as to companies payers and the tax by the municipalities, companies payers and the payers and business men at the South aring notes. Bankers and business men at the South aring notes Bankers such a tax would not prevent like issue of this kind of currency, and that the only effectual way to abolish the nuisance would be to declare the issuing of any kind of obligations with a view to its circulation as money a misdemeanor punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, by any Court having cognizance thereof.

Speaking on the subless of these

Speaking on the subject of their of unsigned notes, the Treasurer says:-No good reason can be urged why the banks themselves should not be held equally responsible when, through their own fault, their unsured notes get into circulation. That they eventually ennect avoid this responsibility is evident by the fact that the government holds the bank's receipt for the notes, and the United states bonds pledaged for their redemotion in the castody of the Breasurer can never be surrendered until the banks shall return the notes for the redemption of which they are held, or by the deposit of an equal amount of United States notes. It is only a question whether the liability on the part of the bank to redeem these notes shall atach at once or at some future time. Under these circumstances it is believed that public policy, justice to the holders of these notes, and the true interest of the banks the mselves, recurre the passage of a law authorizing the treasurer to reaseem the anagined notes that have been or that may herealter be delivered to, and receibted tor, by a bank, in the same manner and under the same railes and regulations as other national Bank notes are now by law redeemed.

After rectting the workings of the National Bank Note Redeemption Agency, the Treasurer says:—

After reciting the workings of the National Bank Noie Redemption Agency, the Treasurer says:—

There should be a stringent provision in the law to compel banks to make and to keep good their five percent redemption depends as a doubt intended by Congress that all the provision agency the National State of Congress that all the provision agency in the National State of Congress that all the provision agency in the National State of Congress that all the provision agency in the National State of Congress that all the provision agency as the Congress that all the Congress in lawful money of the United States at its place of redemption the holder could cause the same to be protested and thereup-in the comptroller of the Currency, with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Treasury, was required to appear a special agent, with a view to closing the bank, placing it in the hands or a receiver and toriciting its bonds held by the Treasurer to the United States.

As all the agencies and places of redemption other than at the counters of the banks heretologe existing were abolished by the law inta created the Treasury of the United States the general redemption agency for all the banks, it was probably intended that all the pains and penalties that existed for the non-redemption of the circulating notes of a bank at its former redemption agency under the old should affect to it for a like neglect at the new agency under the new law. But this does not clearly appear to be the case: if it is so, it is only so by implication, it is therefore recommended that all the provisions of the old law in regard to the refusal of a bank to redeem its circulating notes at the them agency to the notes shall be protested for want of made, warrewith to redeem the same at the Treasury of the United States, to its credit in the redemption fund any amount in excess of the two laws of the control of the other to the other to the control of the other to the control of the control of the other of the other of the control of the control of th

the kind that is unfit destroyed and replaced by new notes.

Some bank officers affect to believe they need not remit for redemption until they receive new notes in exchange for those redeemed, but this is not in accordance with the law, and if it was the redemptions could not possibly be made on a five per centum deposit; and, besides, it allowed, there would be a double issue of notes for the amount beyond the securities deposed. To prevent trouble from this cause in the turre it recommended that the law be further amended so as to direct the Comptroller of the Currency, with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Treasury, on complaint of the Fressurer of the United States, that a national bank has neglected to keep its five per cent redemption find good after being notified to do so to accomplain the secretary of the concurrence of the secretary of the redemption find good after being notified to do so to accomplain the same and the secretary of the redemption find good after being notified to do so to accomplain the same manner as is now provided in the case of a national bank retusing, on demand, to redeem its circulating notes.

ARKANSAS.

tory Message to the Assembly at Little Rock-Severe Words for the Clayton

LITTLE ROCK, Nov. 11, 1874. Governor Baxter presented his valedictory message to the General Assembly to-day. He congratulated the State upon the favorable auspices under which he relinguished the Executive office and claimed the constitution of 1868 and the exorbitant taxes levied thereunder to be the source of all the political and fluancial troubles in the State. He said that the record of the republican party had been one of oppression and corrupspared just punishment through the unexampled forbearance of the people. He presented a bid from European capitalists to fund the debt of the State at thirty per cent, and recommended its adoption. He also recommended a further appro-

State at thirty per cent, and recommended its adoption. He also recommended a further appropriation of \$60,000 to pay the expenses of the Brooks-Baxier war and the employment of attorneys at Washington to prosecute claims of the State against the general government on account of swamp and other land claims.

The document fell stail born, as it were, upon the joint Assembly. Throughout it was unstatesmanlike and vindictive, being little less than a tirade of abuse upon all who differed with him, democrat or republican. A motion to print 5,000 copies of the message was tabled in both houses.

The Gazette of to-day contained a leader advocating the expulsion of the Arkansas Senators from their seats on account of frauds in the election. This is claimed to be part of a scheme of the Southern politicians to secure a democratic majority in the United States Senate.

Messrs. Poland and Ward, of the Congressional Investigating Committee, atrived here to-day, and will commence taking testimony to-morrow.

LOUISIANA.

The Democrats Planning the Impeachment of Kellogg.

NEW OBLEANS, NOV. 11, 1874. The plan of future action now canvassed by the democratic leaders is that on the assembling of the Assembly they will make Mayor Wiltz, Speaker, recognize the Senators returned by both Returning Boards in 1872, thus giving the democrats a majority in both houses; then to impeach Keliozg and his Lieutenant Governor, Antoine, and select Willz as Governor. It is believed that the President will then recognize the new democratic government.

REJOICINGS IN ALABAMA.

MONTGOMERY, NOV. 11, 1874. One of the most notable features of the grand demonstration here last night was the number of United States flags on public and private buildings. Every man who could make, beg or borrow a Star Spangled Banner had it floating from his house and all were greeted with cheers by the house and all were greeted with cheers by the people—15,000 in number. It was the grandest Union demonstration in the South since the war. Some of the negroes are going about selecting new masters under the impression that they are to be sold again into slavery. The whites in vain endeavor to reassure them. The conservative blacks mingled with the whites in the procession last night and all rejoiced together. The universal expression is of renewed kindness to the colored race.

LAKE STEAMER-ASHORE.

GODERICH, ODL., Nov. 11, 1874. The steamer Ireland, bound from Goderich to Sarnia, ran ashore tweive miles from Bavneld last night in a heavy gale. She is high and dry on the beach. No lives were lost,

THE PHILADELPHIA SWINDLE.

PHILADRIPHIA, NOV. 11, 1874. The brokers here have offered a reward of \$2,000 for the detection and conviction of the torgans of the city warrants.

BOLD EXPRESS ROBBERY.

A Daring Thief Takes Advantage of a Hungry Agent.

THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS SECURED.

Safe Taken from the Car While Standing at the Depot.

PORTLAND, Pa., Nov. 11, 1874. Delaware Station, N. J., is the most northern station of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad in New Jersey. It is a quiet hamiet of about thirty dwellings, including a hotel, store and two neat churches-Presbyterian and Episcopal. The country around it is agricultural, the people steady and churchgoing. Here John J. Blair owns the most of the valuable buildings and lots. Here, years ago, lived the well-known atheist, Dr. Grinup, whose wittleisms and debates are yet the talk of its old citizens. Though the place is intensely democratic, yet it was among the first to send volunteers to the war, notwithstanding it had at one time a lodge of the Knights of the Golden Circle, which was squeiched one night in 1862 by a nall dozen loyal young men, aided by Colt's here, and when the news was spread abroad this morning that a great robbery had been committed the previous evening at the depot, the residents of the neighborhood were stupefied with astonishment that a man could be found bold enough to carry a safe with \$12,000 in it away right under DETAILS OF THE CRIME.

The southward train from Scranton to New York arrives here at twenty minutes of seven and stops fifteen minutes for tea. The night was unusually dark and the express messenger hungry. He locked the safe and the door of the express car and went to his supper. The burglar watched an opportune moment, and when the salety valve engine was blowing off he thrust his hand

car and went to his supper. The burglar watched an opportune moment, and when the safety valve of the engine was blowing off he thrust his hand through the window by the side of the entrance door to the car, raised the dead laten, opened the side door on the opposite side from the depot, placed a railroad the upon the ground and to the door of the car, and by that means noiselessly slid the safe, weighing 213 pounds, to the ground. Then putting the tie to the ground and shoving the side door back to its place, he dragged the sale by main strength toward the river. Forty yards from the railroad track he came to a high board fence, and not being able to bit it over, he wrenched the lower board off and then pulled it about fifty yards further, alongside a worm sence. Here, in its shadow, he applied a lever to the nandle, and by a sudden whench easily broke open the safe, which was nothing more than a common sheet from box, gruarded on the corners with fron bars, a quarter inch in theories by one and a quarter inches in width. It was no more trouble to open it has it would be to a loacksmith to get at the contents of a clam. The barglar then went about 130 yards further into the field of S. Bogart, figured his lamp and proceeded to

EXAMINE THE CONTENTS

of each express package. He was evidently in a hurry, as in some instances he did not get all the money from the envelopes. One package from Portland, Pa., to a frm in New York, which had been put in out a few minutes before, containing \$1,000, was torn open, but being wrapped in a lot di paper, was left on the ground; another envelope containing \$2,000, from a national bank at Scraaton, Pa., to the Nashua Bank or New York, was gone; a draft for \$648 28 from Phelps, of Oswego, N. Y., was among the torn envelopes. Payment has been stopped. Several simal drafts range from \$13 to \$30 were also found; also several gold and silver watches, ear and finger rings, with some other bijouterie that either the thiel did not apprend to or evelopee on the serious producing it su

anout sixty yards distant, and that Mr. S. S. Bogart had found some envelopes and money in his field and given them to the station agent, W. H. Hemmingway. A hasty inventory of the envelopes was taken, when it was found that the robber had secured about \$3,000. We then walked over the fields and found where he had stopped by the fence for a while, evidently to wait till Mr. P. E. Henry had got by, then he ran his best through the grain field toward the river, where all trace was lost.

was lost.

At this writing several detectives are on the ground, but they all agree that it was either the work of a professional express robber or that of some bold thief in the neighborhood, one of whom

AMUSEMENTS.

Italian Opera-Albani's Lucia.

The young American prima donna, who has in a short time won her way into the affections of the New York public by the magnetism of her voice, the purity of her school of singing, the power of her acting and the beauty of her presence, appeared again last night in Donizetti' "Lucia," before a large house. The points we "Lucia," before a large nouse. The points we have described on a previous occasion as prominent in this impersonation received additional lustre last evening. The mad scene was full of magnetism from beginning to end. The imaginary brida, with its voice and flute dialogues, the ecstatic, heavenly air of the unhappy bride, "sparri dumaro pianto," and the dying strams of a broken heart, marred though they may be by the composer by too much florid vocalization, were interpreted with such fervor, such complete musical finish, such artiessness of manner and so much expression by Mile. Albani that the scene received new interest in the eyes of the public. The voice and acting of the prima donna gave so great satisfaction that the audience broke out at intervals in loud and prolonged applause. Carpt, the Edgardo of the evening, sang admirably, especially in his last two arias, but he iailed in an histionic point of view.

Del Puente was better than on other representations of the opera as the haughty Henry Ashton. The celebrated sextet was encored. The chorus and orchestra, under the admirable direction of Signor Muzio, were particularly good. The next appearance of Mile. Albani will be on Friday, as Gilda in "Rigoletto," with Tagliapietra in the title rôle The talents of the young American primadonna have been proved so far to such an extent that the manager may look to her to save his season, all but rumed by other importations. have described on a previous occasion as prom-

Mrs. Conway's Brooklyn Theatre. Hamlet was produced at this house last night, with Mr. E. L. Davenport in the title role. The actor's reputation had gone before him and the favorable impression made by his interpretation of the character of Sir Giles Overreach had the effect of filing the house. We have not space to criticise at length this actor's conception of the role of the "melancholy Dane." It bears evidence of ripe and scholarly thought. The audience last night relissed it and gave frequent expression to their appreciation in frequent and enthusiastic recalls. Mr. Davenport was assisted by Miss Watte, as Ophelia; Mr. A. H. Hastings, as Chudius, and Mrs. Farren as Gertrude. To-night Mr. Davenport will appear, by request, in his favorite impersonation of Sir Giles Overreach. of the character of Sir Giles Overreach had the

Musical and Dramatic Notes. In two days the "Deinge" at Niblo's will have

The Industrial Exhibition of the American Insti-

tute is on its last legs.

The sale of tickets for Miss Field's debut, on Saturday evening, is very large. The event is looked forward to with considerable interest.

Barnum wants 300 Chinese. This is hard on the

classics. Are there not Greeks enough about without calling on the pig-tailed barbarians? Maccabe's charming entertainment, "Begone Dull Care," will not be given to-night, owing to the previous engagement of Steinway Hall, It will be resumed on Friday night.

"The "Black Crook" is upon as again. Four-

teen magnificent specimens of the genus coruphe

will, it is said, afford the finest anatomical study ever offered on the American stage. "The Romance of a Poor Young Man" will be witndrawn from Wallack's stage after next Satur-

day's matinée, to make room for "Shaughrann." It has proved a remarkable success. Are we going to lose all our stars? Miss Neilson announces a farewell. We refuse positively. Au repoir is hard enough to say. "Romeo and Juliet"

at Brooklyn Academy of Music next week. Henri Stuart, an Auglo-French actor of repute, as arrived in New York. He is engaged to play a leading part in a new romantic play, which is in preparation at Bootn's. It is an adaptation from

Boucleaust threatens to capture the entire New York stage. He will hold next week Booch's with "Rip Van Winkle," Wallack's with "The Shaughraun." It is even rumored that we have not seen the end yet. "The Lily of France," John Brougham's latest drama, is shortly to be revived at one of the tnea-

tres in this city, with Annie Deland in the role of

Joan of Arc. The piece has recently been overhauled by the genial John, who has so altered and pruned it that he now pronounces it "better than new." Mr. J. S. Clarke has given a check for \$1,000 to the fund for the Centennial Exhibition in Philedelphia, and has announced his intention to play at a benefit for the same purpose during the

Christmas holidays. Mr. Clarke says in his letter, "I would be ashamed to be seen in London if there were any danger of tailure."

Miss Cushman received for twenty-two appearances during her farewell engagement in this city \$11,000. The nightly receipts averaged over \$3,000, or an aggregate of \$68,000. Over \$7,000 were received on the last night of her engage-

ment. Her engagement in Philadelphia is also Mr. E. L. Davenport is meeting with success in Brooklyn. So good an actor deserves the support of the cultured dwellers of the City of Churches, if it were only as a protest against the narrow minded and unjust attacks of certain sensational divines who nope to overthrow the theatre by pulastic gentlemen try with their small breaths to

PANNY MORANT AND KATE FIELD. Was Trained the Coming Favorite?

blow the buttress of the Brooklyn bridge into the

water. Let them try this last feat and then blow

NEW YORK, Nov. 11, 1874. New York, Nov. 11, 1874.

To the Editor of the Herald:—
A paragraph appeared in the Herald in its issue of a day or two ago to the effect that Miss Kate Field, who is to make her debut at Mr. Booth's Theatre on next Saturday evening, has been studying for some time with a member of an error, and I trust, with characteristic an error, and I trust, with characteristic contradict the statement made. Miss field is one of my own pupils and has had tuition from me and from no other person, and it is altogether because of my instruction, aided by her native talent for the stage, that she is to assume the rôle of Peg Wolfington on Saturday evening. I am sure you will do me the justice to publish this. Very respectivity, FANNY MORANT.

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